This Issue of the A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Consists of 2 Pages

The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news accounts and editorial interpretations of matters affecting labor appearing in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and contains other information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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The more I study the world, the more I am convinced of the inability of force to create anything durable.—Napoleon.

WHOLE NO. 1380 WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1937 VOL. 27, NO. 39

WILLIAM GREEN, President FRANK MORRISON, Secretary-Treasurer

Morrison Upholds Suspension of Ten C. I. O. Unions by the A. F. of L.

Tells Typographical Union Convention That Lewis's Minority Group Sought to Overthrow Both the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor and Democratic Procedure in the Organized Labor Movement; Cites Steel Strike of 1919 as Typical Example of Cooperation Among Many Unions in Conducting Big Industrial Disputes.

Asserts That the A. F. of L. Mass Production Organization Policy Is Broad Enough to Meet Adequately Conditions in All Industries and at the Same Time Ensure the Jurisdictional Rights of Affiliated Unions According to the Provisions of the A. F. of L. Constitution.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

A logical and unanswerable justification of the action of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the Federation's 1936 convention in suspending ten national and international unions for refusing to withdraw from the Committee for Industrial Organization featured the address delivered by Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, before the recent convention of the International Typographical Union at Louisville, Kentucky.

Mr. Morrison traced the development of the mass production organization policy of the American Federation of Labor through the 1934 and 1935 conventions. He emphasized the large majority by which the delegates to the 1935 convention endorsed that policy, and likewise the large majority by which the delegates to the 1936 convention upheld the action of the Council.

He held that under the constitution of the American Federation of Labor it is the duty of the Executive Council to protect the jurisdiction rights of affiliated unions.

"How can an organization survive," he asked, "that does not recognize a tribunal within itself that has authority to pass on cases that arise and to apply to relations established within the organization?"

Emphasizing this point, Mr. Morrison said that "national and international unions can do as they please with their own affairs, but they cannot do as they please with the jurisdiction of other national and international unions."

He expressed great pleasure in having seen the American Federation of Labor grow from a membership of 264,825, when he assumed the office of secretary in 1897, to over 3,500,000 in 1937, and emphasized the fact that the membership had increased over 830,000 since the ten C. I. O. unions were suspended.

He praised the legislative achievements of the American Federation of Labor under the Nonpartisan Political Policy, and expressed the belief that the democratic methods which have always characterized the Federation would be continued.

The text of Mr. Morrison's address follows:

I am privileged to again address the officers and delegates assembled in the annual convention of the International Typographical Union, of which I am honored to be a member.

In 1906, I was elected a delegate from the International Typographical Union to the convention of the American Federation of Labor and at that convention I was elected Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, in which position I have participated in and witnessed at close range the developments of the Labor Movement in this country and can claim an intimate knowledge of the facts.

A. F. OF L. GROWTH SINCE 1897

When I took office in the American Federation of Labor in 1897, the membership was 264,825. My predecessor to the Denver convention, which will convene on October 4 of this year, will make a membership of over three million, three hundred thousand, as of the month of August, 1937. This does not include the membership of the ten national and international organizations automatically suspended September 5, 1936, for refusal to withdraw from affiliation with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Since the suspension of the ten organizations with a membership of over 316, over 830,000 said members have been added to the American Federation of Labor.

ORGANIZING MASS PRODUCTION WORKERS

In 1926 the question of organizational policies was decided by a unanimous vote upon the question of organizing mass production workers. The convention instructed that international unions be chartered of such mass production workers, cement workers, aluminum workers and mass production and such miscellaneous industries as in the judgment of the Executive Council may be necessary to meet the situation."

The council reported to the 1935 Atlantic City convention that they had complied with the instructions of the San Francisco convention and had issued international charters to automobile workers and rubber workers.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISTS WANTED A. F. OF L. CONSTITUTION VIOLATED

Notwithstanding the report made by the industrial organization, on the Resolutions Committee, submitted a minority report calling upon the Executive Council to issue charters "without restriction" to all workers in the mass production and other industries upon industrial and plant lines, regardless of claims based upon the question of jurisdiction.

To take the action recommended by the minority report would be in violation of a provision of the constitution of the American Federation of Labor adopted in 1900 which became a law in 1901.

The constitution instructs the Executive Council that no charters shall be issued to any national or international union or local union that infringes upon the jurisdiction of any existing affiliated organization without the written consent of the organization or organizations whose jurisdiction is being interfered with.

MAJORITY REPORT ADOPTED

This minority report was discussed at great length and with minimal feeling by the delegates to the 1935 convention and was defeated by a vote of 18,024 against the minority report and 10,933 for the minority report.

The Council of the American Federation of Labor was therefore under instructions to carry out the decision of the San Francisco convention which was adopted by a unanimous vote at that convention. The delegates of the ten suspended unions also voted for the San Francisco report, which was reaffirmed by the Atlantic City convention in 1936.

MINORITY GROUP FORMED COMMITTEE FOR INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

Because of the defeat of the minority report, eight members of the board of national and international unions held a meeting and formed the Committee for Industrial Organization, which I am honored to be a member.

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(Continued on Page 2)

A. F. OF L. RESTORES SPINNERS' CHARTER

Union Suspended in 1919 for Refusing to Amalgamate With United Textile Workers, Now a C. I. O. Affiliate, Rejoins the American Federation of Labor.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, announced the reinstatement as an A. F. of L. charter to the International Spinners Union, an organization of several thousand, highly skilled craftsmen employed in the New Bedford textile mills, with headquarters in Holyoke, Mass.

"The Spinners' Union, whose members are known in the trade as 'mule spinners' was suspended in 1919 after it had refused to amalgamate with the United Textile Workers, an industrial union," the Federation statement said, adding:

Promoted Industrial Unionism

"This was a striking instance of the efforts of the American Federation of Labor to promote industrial unionism, even over the strenuous objections of a craft organization, when conditions warranted such a course.

"The Spinners' Union has remained under suspension since 1919, but early this year negotiations were undertaken to reinstate it.

"John Sweeney, Union Fleming, secretary of the International Spinners' Union, presented the subject in a letter to President Green. Mr. Green presented the case in open session of the Council meeting in February. The Council expressed itself favorably to restoration of the charter.

Spinners Favor Reaffiliation

"Subsequently, at the convention of the Spinners' Union in Holyoke last September, the officers were unanimously instructed to make arrangements for rejoining the American Federation of Labor. Those arrangements were completed at a conference between Mr. Green and Mr. Fleming.

"The Spinners' Union was first organized in 1858. It was one of the first craft unions to be chartered by the American Federation of Labor."

ANDREW FURUSETH IS NOT DESTITUTE

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Totally unfounded rumors have been circulated that Andrew Furuseth, grand old man of the seamen, is destitute and in poor health, particularly in recent years, it was learned at close range the developments of the Labor Movement in this country and can claim an intimate knowledge of the facts.

Until recently, these statements have been met by the International Seamen's Union of America and loyal friends have long ago come to the rescue by offering to assume any expense to make carefree and comfortable the last days of this great leader and liberator.

No one is authorized to collect a penny for Andrew Furuseth. All his early needs have been provided.

President Green and Secretary-Treasurer Morrison of the American Federation of Labor have been aware of these facts and have repeatedly stated that any friends that no financial assistance is needed for the Father of the Seamen's Act and the pioneer of many measures for the benefit of seamen specifically and the workers generally not only in the United States but throughout the world.

30,000 STORES COVERED BY MEAT CUTTERS PACT

National Retail Meat Dealers Association Signs Agreement Making Union Sole Bargaining Agency For Thousands of Employes.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The most important single agreement ever secured by the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America was recently finalized through long and effective efforts by Patrick E. Gorman, president, Dennis Lane, secretary-treasurer, and James Laverty, vice president, with the National Retail Meat Dealers' Association.

The new agreement establishes the union as the sole collective bargaining agency for employees of the Association's 30,000 retail outlets throughout the nation. The national agreement was aided, it is stated, by good results secured by members of the Association in conference with local unions in many cities, including St. Louis, Memphis, San Francisco, Seattle and elsewhere.

The agreement, the first to be obtained in the industry on a national scale, is believed by many to be a forerunner of similar contracts with chain concerns and other similar associations of different industries.

STRIKE FOR CLOSED SHOP UPHELD BY N. J. COURT

Judge Bigelow Refuses to Enjoin Striking Bakers From Picketing Struck Plant.

Newark, N. J. (AFLNS).—The legality of a strike to uphold or enforce a closed shop union agreement with employers has again been determined.

Vice Chancellor Bigelow, after hearing both sides, refused to restrain members of Local Union No. 44, Metal Polishers, Buffers and Brass-Platers' Union, from picketing the Four Platers Company.

The decision follows an adverse decision in a different case by Vice Chancellor Berry. There is wide interest in the subject among many unions and labor regards the latest decision as an important victory. Vice Chancellor Bigelow's decision held that a strike for a closed shop was not "an act which creates a 'monopoly of labor'" and peaceful picketing were both legal as a "protective measure."

Many Members Gained by A. F. L.

75,000 Are Enlisted Monthly in Unions, Director of Organization Hines Reports; All Sections Are Covered by 325 Organizers, Who Map Plans in Regional Conferences.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Lawrie G. Hines, director of the new organization unit of the American Federation of Labor, announced that 900 members are being enlisted in the Federation at the rate of 75,000 a month.

With a staff of 325 hustling organizers under him, Mr. Hines is reaching into every section of the country in his drive to bring new industries and plants under the banner of the A. F. of L.

In his efforts to blanket the entire country, he is arranging a series of regional conferences in which the Federation organizers meet with the representatives of local and State organizations for the purpose of coordinating and extending their unionization activities.

Value of Regional Conferences

The first of these regional conferences were held at Boston and Detroit. The constant gains assured Mr. Hines of the value of such meetings and he encouraged members of the third regional conference of organizers from Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, which was held at the Metropole Hotel in Cincinnati, Ohio, on September 11 and 12.

At this conference plans were laid for the furtherance of organization activities in the mid-west. All of the 120 organizers and labor organizations which were represented pledged their cooperation in a united campaign to increase their membership in that and in wide new fields.

With roars of approval the conference unanimously adopted a resolution commending William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, for his courageous stand against the raiding activities of the C. I. O. and pledging loyalty to him.

C. I. O. Is Failing in the South

The next conference was held in Atlanta, Ga., on September 18 and 19. It was attended by 300 representatives from nine Southern States. Reports to the Conference indicated that the C. I. O. is rapidly failing in the South and that splendid gains are being made by the American Federation of Labor in the textile and machine industries.

Mr. Hines announced plans for summoning another regional conference to Washington, D. C., on October 29, to which representatives of Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, West Virginia and Virginia will be invited.

ED PINAUD SIGNED UP BY COSMETIC WORKERS

Agreement With A. F. of L. Union in New York Fixes Minimum Wages and Grants 40-Hour Week.

New York, N. Y. (AFLNS).—Cosmetic and Perfumery Workers' Union Local 20446, in their first organization drive in the field, have organized the employees of Ed Pinaud, Inc., New York, and secured contracts providing minimum wage scales ranging from $18 to $30 per week, one week vacation with pay, holidays with pay, the 40-hour week and the closed shop, according to a statement by Benjamin F. Feigenbaum, union counsel.

Mr. Pinaud declared that the union is negotiating similar agreements with City's other cosmetic and perfume houses in the New York City area.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES' RE-ELECT STENGLE

Washington, D. C. (AFLNS).—Charles Stengle was re-elected president of the American Federation of Government Employes at the Federation's recent convention in Philadelphia.

The delegates also re-elected Bernice Heffner as secretary and Cecil Custer as treasurer.

There was an indication of their approval of the administration of the affairs of the Federation by delegates re-elected all the members of the Executive Council.

The following were elected delegates to the A. F. of L. Convention at Denver: Charles Stengle, Bernice Heffner, Bernice B. Heffner, Secretary; Cecil E. Custer, Treasurer; Perry S. Myers, Vice President, Seattle.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE FAIR GOES UNION SHOP

Raleigh, N. C. (AFLNS).—For the first time in the history of North Carolina the annual State Fair will open its doors with 100 per cent union labor. For the past four years the Fair has been on the organized labor's "National Unfair List."

The Fair now has the endorsement of Dr. J. S. Dorton. At his request, C. W. Hollowbush, national representative of the Federation, has been made chairman for North Carolina, and Arthur Pakula, representative of the Stage Hands' Union, presented details of the union contracts at a recent meeting here.

POLICE URGED TO MAKE JOBLESS PICK COTTON

South Carolina Farmers Want Unemployed Who Won't Work Prosecuted For Vagrancy.

Greenville, S. C. (AFLNS).—Payment of new wage rates to North Carolina finding more widespread resistance on the part of workers in many sections of the South, resulting in many odd reactions, including the use of police force in a manner akin to old slavery days.

In Greenville, S. C., it was reported here, when forty Greenville County cotton growers demanded that police officers round up unemployed and force them to pick cotton or face prosecution for vagrancy if they refused. Sheriff Wade Hampton Martin and Detective Chief Hammond were reported to have pledged "co-operation." It is stated the cotton growers, with 30,000 bales of cotton "standing in the open fields ready to be picked," and with unsettled help to harvest it, did consent to pay 50 cents a hundred pounds to the pickers—a few indicated they might pay a little more. The unemployed of cotton hinting up so well that the Federal Government is making loans to cotton growers at 3½ a hundred pounds.

NEWSPAPER GUILD OUSTER ORDERED

Green Instructs City and State Central Bodies to Expel C. I. O. Units; News and Editorial Writers Will Be Organized by Local Unions Directly Affiliated With the A. F. of L.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—An order instructing all State Federations of Labor and City Central Bodies to expel units of the American Newspaper Guild was issued here by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

This action was taken because of the Newspaper Guild's refusal to bar membership which showed 3,292 in favor and 1,691 against the action of the Guild convention in St. Louis last June which voted to affiliate with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The 1936 convention of the American Federation of Labor suspended ten national and international unions which joined with John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, in establishing the C. I. O., which the convention held was a dual organization guilty of fostering disloyalty to the Federation.

In connection with the expulsion order, Mr. Green announced that organizers of the American Federation of Labor and the State and City Central Bodies have been authorized to enroll news and editorial writers into unions directly chartered by the Federation.

Text of Statement

The text of Mr. Green's statement, which was in the form of a letter sent to the State Federations and Central Bodies of the A. F. of L. throughout the country, follows:

"The American Newspaper Guild, which was chartered by the American Federation of Labor, has officially withdrawn affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. It voted in the recent convention at its convention held in St. Louis about June 7, and then by a referendum vote of its membership. That makes the action decisive and definite.

"In view of this action taken by the American Newspaper Guild I am calling upon the State Federations of Labor and City Central Bodies to withdraw charters from membership local unions of the American Newspaper Guild.

Forfeited All A. F. of L. Support

"Both the national organization, the American Newspaper Guild, and local unions of the Guild, have by the act of withdrawal from affiliation with the American Federation of Labor forfeited any claim for support and assistance from the Federations of Labor or the City Central Labor Unions.

"The American Newspaper Guild not only withdrew from affiliation with the Federation, but before 200 delegates in addition officially decided to affiliate with the Committee for Industrial Organization. That means said international union is now a part of a dual, rival organization to the Federation of Labor.

"The action of this dual, rival organization they cannot ask for or expect the support of subordinate organizations of the American Federation of Labor—State Federations of Labor or City Central Bodies.

A. F. of L. Writers Unions Planned

"Organizers of the American Federation of Labor, representatives of State Federations of Labor and of City Central Bodies are now authorized to organize news writers and editorial writers into local unions directly chartered by the American Federation of Labor, where those individuals can be identified and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

"It will be the purpose and policy of the American Federation of Labor to organize news writers and editorial writers into local unions directly chartered by the American Federation of Labor.

"It is the purpose of the American Federation of Labor to assign special experienced organizers to specialize in organizing work among editorial and news writers. They will be authorized to call for help to come into the American Federation of Labor.

"We will accord to said organized editorial and news writers unions the full support of the American Federation of Labor and of City Central Bodies.

"Where editorial and news writers become organized they will be directly chartered by the American Federation of Labor they will be eligible to membership in State Federations of Labor and City Central Bodies."

Green Rakes C. I. O. For Dividing Labor

Tells Plasterers Convention That Tactics of Lewis's Dual Organization, Based on Minority Rule and Dictatorial Leadership, Have Disrupted Trade Union Movement, But That the A. F. of L. Is Marching Steadily Forward Despite the Divisionists.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Working men and women must choose between "solidarity in the ranks of labor" or the "raiding, ripping, tearing" tactics of the Committee for Industrial Organization, headed by John Lewis, declared William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address at Baltimore, Md., before 200 delegates attending the twenty-ninth biennial convention of the Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association.

"There would have been no division of labor if there had been no Committee for Industrial Organization," the A. F. of L. executive said.

"I cannot believe that any man or set of men who would deliberately, because of personal ambitions, divide the American labor movement, is a friend of labor.

"It has a powerful foe facing it all the time, the powerfully financed employers. They wish to divide and conquer.

Minority Started Disruption in 1935

"There was no division in labor's forces until 1935. Until the convention of that year, the American Federation of Labor had united throughout its entire existence extending over half a century.

"The 1935 convention registered a two-to-one vote against the plans of the Committee for Industrial Organization, but those advocating that cause were not good sports. Did they submit? They did not. They formed their own organization.

"Your workers will have to decide whether there will be solidarity in the ranks of labor or whether you will support that ripping, tearing organization.

"In that sound trade unionism or not? We can, the whole-hearted and the like, many of whom were "geniuses" in their line, preferred their present form of organization to the C. I. O.

"Have we reached the time," he asked, "when the unskilled shall determine what shall be paid to the skilled?

"Shall the janitor determine the wages of the man of genius who has developed his skill over the period of his employment and who has the right to force the highest payment he can during his years of working life from a reluctant employer?"

Shorter Hours to Aid Jobless

Turning to the problem of the jobless army Mr. Green said that the American Federation of Labor remedy for unemployment was the establishment of the six-hour day and the five-day week, or a working day even shorter if that be necessary to spread opportunities for work among those willing to work. He said that in the American Federation of Labor unions in the nation and that there were now 9,000,000 unemployed.

Million Members Gained by A. F. of L.

He declared the membership gains of the A. F. of L. in the last year have been among the largest in its history and said that at the annual convention in Denver, October 4, reports will show nearly 1,000,000 workers have been added to the rolls in the last year.

Green Insists Typographical Union Take Definite Stand on the C. I. O.

Tells Louisville Convention That President Howard of the I. T. U. Has Joined With Lewis in C. I. O. Raids on American Federation of Labor Unions, Seizure of Union Funds, and in Dividing Entire Labor Movement; Disruptionists Refuse to Confer With A. F. of L. Representatives and Continue Policy of Ripping Asunder State Federations of Labor and City Central Bodies.

"Here We Have a Situation Where the International Typographical Union Is Still in Affiliation With the American Federation of Labor, and Its President Is Secretary of This Dual Union, Signing Charters Issued by This Dual Union to Unions of the American Federation of Labor That Have Been Raided by the C. I. O."

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The illogical position of the International Typographical Union in permitting Charles P. Howard, president of the union, to hold the office of secretary of the Committee for Industrial Organization and join with John L. Lewis, chairman of the C. I. O., in raiding A. F. of L. unions and granting them C. I. O. charters was emphasized in positive language by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address before the recent convention of the Typographical Union at Louisville, Kentucky.

In plain words Mr. Green traced the present disunity in the labor movement to the action of Mr. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and the executives of a number of other national and international unions, in forming the Committee for Industrial Organization, following the 1935 convention of the American Federation of Labor, which overthrew majority rule in the Federation and make effective the organizational policy which the convention defeated by the narrow vote of 18,024 to 10,933 for the policy advocated by the Lewis-Howard group.

Pointing out that the principle of majority rule which has always operated in the American Federation of Labor conventions it was believed that the minority would accept the 1935 convention decision as binding until reasoning was followed, how they could hope to do the American Federation of Labor good by creating a new set-up.

Then we appealed to them for a conference. Our appeal was rejected.

Then charges were filed against them and they were notified that charges were filed, that they were charged with being a dual organization and a rival to the American Federation of Labor. They refused to attend the meeting of the Executive Council for the purpose of answering the charges, to do it in man fashion. They laughed at the Council and said, "No, we won't meet you," and they never did.

They then created a committee representing the Executive Council, of three members of the Council, and invited them. One is a printing tradesman, Matthew Woll, another is a member of a railway organization, Vice-President Knight, of Kansas City. And the other was the late man, a member of the Executive Council, Vice President George Harrison, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Those three men were appointed by the Executive Council more than one year ago for the purpose of meeting with a like committee from the Committee for Industrial Organization so that they might all attend a conference table and try to find a basis of settlement.

That committee has been standing for a year waiting, but no committee from the other side has been appointed, and we have been told that no committee will be appointed.

APPEALS WERE CONTINUED

Then I have appealed in public addresses, and every address that I have made, practically, I have appealed for a return to peace, peace by "Come back just as you are without stipulation or condition." Take your place with the family of organized labor. Come into the great movement founded by Gompers and continued down to whom he transmitted the care and keeping of a great organization.

Only a few days ago I said, "The door is open, come back." I have directly and indirectly appealed, but every time I have been told, "No, No." The only answer we get is "No."

And they base their refusal, they say, because the Executive Council suspended these organizations from affiliation with the American Federation of Labor when they refused to meet and answer charges. The Council accepted their refusal to come as an admission of guilt, and then a convention of the American Federation of Labor ratified and approved the action of the Executive Council.

SUSPENSION WAS LEGAL

Why, my friends, what is an Executive Council for if it is not created for the purpose of dealing with unexpected situations which will arise between conventions! There is plenty of authority in the law for acting by the Executive Council designed to protect and preserve the integrity of the American Federation of Labor. Is there no force left in the Federation to maintain affiliation of labor from division and discord? Labor has a definite familiar with labor problems have advised us that the Council had a perfect right to

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Strong Approval of A. F. of L. Policy Voted by Cincinnati Labor Conference

Resolution Adopted by Union Officials Pays Tribute to Green's Loyalty to Democratic Procedure and Assails Lewis as the "Ruthless Despoiler" of This Principle.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—With roars of approval and much spontaneous enthusiasm a conference of American Federation of Labor organizers from Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, held at the Metropole Hotel here under the direction of Lawrie G. Hines, director of organization for the A. F. of L., unanimously adopted a strong resolution supporting the policy of the American Federation of Labor and the administration of William Green, president of the A. F. of L., in defense of the principles of voluntarism and democratic procedure."

The resolution also condemned John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, as "the ruthless despoiler of democratic and orderly procedure within the American Federation of Labor."

In addition to the organizers present, the conference was attended by representatives of Building Trades Councils, and Local Unions of various National and International Unions in the Cincinnati area.

The purpose of the Cincinnati conference, and of similar conferences held throughout the United States, was to lay plans for the furtherance of organization and the coordination of the ac-

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The text of the resolution adopted by the Cincinnati conference follows:

Dissension Policy Developed

"Whereas, out of the 1935 Atlantic City Convention of the American Federation of Labor there came a public

(Continued on Page 2)

Green Insists Typographical Union Take Definite Stand on the C. I. O.

(Continued from Page 1)
take action in order to protect the members of organized labor.

But, says Mr. Green, they meet now! Why don't they confer? Why do they fabricate excuses to call the conference table? I leave you to answer that, because I cannot.

A. F. OF L. UNIONS RAIDED

Let us deal for a few moments with the realities of the situation. What has happened? Well, as a result of the policies formulated and executed by the Committee for Industrial Organization, a union established by the American Federation of Labor upon a sound and solid basis have been raided, torn to pieces, and that organizing the unorganized?

ALUMINUM UNION FUNDS SEIZED

I recall one fine aluminum workers' union which we organized after we had spent a lot of money in carrying on organization work, had negotiated agreements between the aluminum company and its workers, which provided for substantial increases and wages, shorter hours, improved conditions of employment and their union was established upon a basis that would enable it to be able to carry on collective bargaining agencies.

When we found them there was a clean and wholesome union in the plant. They were just as much unorganized as is the Donnelly Printing Plant in Chicago now. No union. Not a single member of the union.

And we organized them and we used some of the per capita tax paid to the American Federation of Labor, to help organize them. We negotiated several agreements. When one agreement would expire, we would have another one executed.

We conducted strike and supported the strikes with money out of the defense fund of the American Federation of Labor. They have in the treasury of $25,000 or $30,000. And what happened? Along came these same leaders of the C. I. O. denouncing the American Federation of Labor, poisoning their minds and finally prevailing upon them to desert the American Federation of Labor and go with the C. I. O.

Well, they could do that, I suppose, if they wished, but the tragic feature of it is that the money and the treasury and the buildings and property which they had been accumulated, during the years when we championed their cause belonged to the American Federation of Labor under our law and are inalienable men they ought to have turned that back to us when they decided to go with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

But not the attorneys and the representatives of the C. I. O. have taken that money and took it and put it away so that we could not get even a penny of property. There is a raid for you, a raid of membership, a raid of property, a raid of principles of setting aside of all the principles of fraternity and brotherhood.

CONFISCATED SULPHUR WORKERS UNION

Over in Akron, Ohio, we organized a union of sulphur workers. They never had been organized. They were just the same as this other.

We organized them into a closed shop, negotiated an agreement for them, secured substantial increases in wages and improved conditions of employment and then later, in order to improve their conditions, they engaged in a strike, and we approved it and we paid those strikers $7 per man per week out of the defense fund of the American Federation of Labor, until we poured into that local union $70,000.

And after we had paid them that that amount of money the strike was settled. They won a complete victory, they secured their demands for which they were contending. Then within about three weeks after that agreement with the C. I. O., poisons their minds and persuades them to leave and go over with this new movement.

Those two cases are representative of many others. Now, is that to be the policy? Are they to raid us and we raid them? Are they to tear down and take it on the chin? Would you expect us to do that? Instead the whole American Federation of Labor is made up of pretty courageous, double-fisted, red-blooded men.

HOWARD'S DENIAL OF RAID SCHEME

All right. In reply to a letter I sent to the Secretary of the Committee for Industrial Organization, your distinguished President, Charles P. Howard, writes and said: "It is not the intent, the aim or purpose of the Committee for Industrial Organization to raid the membership of any established national or international union." That is the answer. "It is not the intent, the aim or purpose to infringe upon the rightful jurisdiction of any chartered national or international union." That is the claim. "It is not the intent, aim or purpose to attempt to influence any national or international union to change its form of organization." That is the answer.

There is a series of "note" that I thought I ought to bring to your attention. I cannot help but believe that Secretary Howard of the Committee for Industrial Organization was unaware when he sent me that letter. But I knew what it would lead to—all of us know. He may not have known, but those who raided Carpenters' No. 1 and established it knew what they were going to do, and here we have it now.

You come from the different towns and communities and you know this. You don't you! You come from the cities and villages and you know how we organize, but on the year own communities. You know that the ripping, tearing, dividing process is on everywhere, and you know that men are hating each other because of this division, and you know that friends for life have become divided and become bitter enemies.

Now, the question is, shall this continue!

A. F. OF L. ORGANIZED NORTHWEST LUMBER WORKERS

The American Federation of Labor inaugurated an organizing campaign among the saw mill workers and the loggers in the lumber camps of the Northwest. We initiated them. We organized more than three years ago, carried it on vigorously, and as a result we established the Lumber Industrial Council composed of lumbermen and loggers in practically every large saw mill and logging camp in the states of Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho and the Northwest.

When we had established those federal labor unions, the question came up as to whether or not we should enter a new national union of lumbermen, loggers and sawmill workers, or whether these newly organized workers in these localities should be associated with a national union already chartered by the American Federation of Labor.

100,000 AFFILIATED WITH CARPENTERS

Well, the Council decided and a convention approved its action, that the best interests of these lumbermen, and loggers would be served by being identified with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The decision of the Council and the convention was based upon the fact that great changes had taken place in the lumber and logging and sawmill camps, that in many of these logging camps standard products were manufactured—it did not mean that they merely sawed the logs and had lumber, but it was manufactured into standard door frames and window frames and doors and windows, and for that that meant that the carpenters, skilled woodworkers would be called upon to install the finished products in the buildings erected throughout the country.

It seemed that there was a very close economic relationship between those who manufactured doors and frames and those who installed them, and so they were organized and as a result, almost 100,000 of those woodworkers became identified with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

LIVING STANDARDS RAISED

That, it seemed to me, was an achievement. Here was a great industry that had been unorganized, the workers denied decent wages, were low and working conditions intolerable.

Well, we negotiated wage agreements and under those agreements lifted their standards of life and living to a higher level. And you were united with us in the force of organized labor sought to be directed towards solidifying that movement, developing economic security, keeping those unions united and Joiners could not serve their interests. Come back to us and we will help you."

There were some extremists there because, as you know, the lumber camps of the Northwest are always radical and C. W. W. sentiment even in days gone by, and the workers in the lumber camps of the Northwest section know that situation even better than I can explain it.

When this poison was circulated, a conference was called and attorneys from the C. I. O. headquarters at Washington, D. C., and representatives of Director Brophy was there and appealed to them to break up the Council.

So a minority of them decided to do so and set up a C. I. O. movement. I do not begrudge them the right that I suppose they had a right to do that if they wished, but I do resent the method that men who believe in solidarity and in the upbuilding of the labor movement like that in the Northwest.

HOWARD SIGNED C. I. O. CHARTER

Then they said they must get their charter. They got their charter from the C. I. O. as a national industrial organization—organized workers that had been organized under the A. F. of L. through the expenditure of the money of the A. F. of L.—given a charter by the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Here is a duplicate of it. "Committee for Industrial Organization, Congress of Industrial Organizations." Here is the name presented to the representatives of the International Typographical Union. The same name is signed to the charter! John L. Lewis, president, treasurer. Howard, Secretary. John Brophy, President.

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VOIDS A. F. OF L. PRINCIPLES

Now, that is the situation where the International Typographical Union is called in and asked to violate the whole Federation of Labor, and its president is the secretary of this final unions, the charters issued by the dual union to unions of the American Federation of Labor had been raided by the C. I. O.

Now, that seems to be pretty contradictory. It is difficult for me to understand how a labor organization functioning in labor can reconcile its affiliation with the American Federation of Labor with that.

And I cannot believe now that the rank and file of the International Typographical Union would approve of such conduct if it was submitted to them in referendum vote.

Suppose some of these days a group of Machinists should go over there in the country decides to leave the Typographical Union; engage in C. I. O. activities; move among them and persuade them, and they do persuade them, and they start organizing for a charter to the C. I. O., and the power is there and the C. I. O. decides that such a charter would be issued and directs that it be issued. That is plain. Now, I don't believe that the Secretary of the Committee for Industrial Organization would sign such a charter issued to the disrupted International Union.

Well, it would be about the same as the Typographical charter to be issued to the organized members of the carpenters' union.

CARPENTERS RAN C. I. O. PRODUCTS

And what has happened out in the Northwest as a result of that? If you want to see warfare of a bitter kind, you want to go to Seattle, go to Seattle, go to San Francisco, and there you will see brother against brother. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has stated that they will not touch or install any of the material manufactured by these groups. That is war, isn't it?

The Committee for Industrial Organizing with industrial war and bitterness and disruption and that is pretty picture! It is not a fight between employers and employees. It is a fight to the finish. It is a fight among those who should be shaking hands in brotherhood with their economic interests, determined to maintain solidarity and fight together for higher wages and improved conditions of employment.

C. I. O. CREATED DISUNITY

Isn't that a beautiful picture? Much of the disunity, disruption in the existance of this charter, I declare to you, my friends, is due entirely to the C. I. O. organization created, there would be no division within the ranks of labor.

The American Federation of Labor has stood for unity and solidarity for seven years. It is the parent body, the great central body and center of federation of labor in the true sense of the term. It is the only central body movement that has split us asunder. The responsibility for the disruption in the ranks of the Northwest and for the division in other localities must be placed at the door that was set up and which created it.

C. I. O. PURGE BECAME INEVITABLE

Some complaint has been made because we found it necessary to purge from central bodies and central federations of labor from affiliation of unions chartered by organizations holding membership in the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Why were we compelled to do that? It was because we were pledged and tried to preserve unity and harmony within the American Federation of labor and central bodies. Notwithstanding we

Strong Approval of A. F. of L. Policy Voted by Cincinnati Labor Conference

(Continued on Page 2)
pronouncement over the signatures of John L. Lewis, Sidney Hillman, Thomas Kennedy and Charles P. Howard, which placed in motion a program directly hostile to the principles and policy and pronouncements of the convention upon the question of unity and peace within the American Federation of Labor; and which has created the gravest crisis which has elapsed since this unprecedented attitude was followed and which theory has been developed within the ranks of the American trade union movement, dissension, hatred, confusion, demoralizing and destructive industrial strife which has rendered impossible the peaceful and constructive functioning of a united trades union movement within our country during this period of time; and

Green Defends Democratic Procedure

"Whereas, throughout the period of this distressing and ill-advised movement, despite slanderous and injudicious attacks upon the labor forces stood devotedly and immovable, the recognized and constituted leaders of the American Federation of Labor, in his defense of the principles and practices of democratic procedure which has ever been the cardinal principle of the labor movement from its inception, its founding by the great Gompers and its development over the last 57 years; and

"Whereas, during these years has been rendered not only to the American Federation of Labor but to humanity, to the stability and perpetuation of our economic system a debt of gratitude and equitable basis reveals to the citizens of our republic the fundamental and unselfish ability, as well as the self-sacrificing devotion of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, to the general well being of all men and the whole people; and

"Whereof, be it

"Resolved, by this Regional Conference of duly accredited representatives of the American Federation of Labor in following a calm and dispassionate review of the devastating incidents which have transpired within the ranks of labor during the past two years, do now extend to William Green, president, William Green, our sincere and affectionate felicitations.

"We extend to him our congratulations because of his courageous and patriotic pronouncements in defense of the traditional process of free men to work, and for his constant and eloquent advocacy of democratic constitutional procedure for the organized workers of our Nation during the present critical emergency.

"We view in him the outstanding economic and social statesman of our time. With poise, dignity, consistency and courage, he has ever championed all those high ideals which have always characterized the service of the American Federation of Labor.

Lewis Branded as Despoiler of Democracy

"Slowly, but none the less definitely, there is being revealed to the public mind of our nation the stature and character of John L. Lewis, as the ruthless despoiler of democratic and orderly procedure within the American Federation of Labor, and William Green, the kindly, courteous, patient, conservative patriot, as the leader of democratic and orderly procedure within the American Federation of Labor.

Loyalty to A. F. of L.

"Without qualification, we regard it as a distinct honor to be privileged to pay this tribute to one of the great patriots to in this manner publicly pledge to President Green our loyalty and support to the principles and practices of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, our belief in and devoted support under any and all circumstances in their determination to preserve and to perpetuate for future generations the usefulness and the service of the great American Federation of Labor."

The resolution was presented to the conference by a committee consisting of J. Dillon Jack Phillips, Harry Claherty, H. A. Bradley and Hugh Gormley.

Federation of Women's Auxiliaries Of Labor Adds Seven New Member Units

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and temporary secretary of the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor, reported that during the last month conferences had been held in seven cities and groups had voted to affiliate with the A. F. of L.

The Ladies' Auxiliaries to the International Typographical Union, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, the National Association of Post Office Clerks, National Association of Letter Carriers; the Switchmen's Union of North America, the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union of North America, and the International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America.

Mr. Ornburn addressed several of these conventions and reports great enthusiasm and steady progress for the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor.

Labor Man on Police Force Asked by St. Louis Unions

St. Louis, Mo. (AFLNS).—The St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union has demanded representation on the City Police Board.

The request, signed by 15 delegates, and adopted by the body, pointed out that the Central Trades and Labor Union represents 150,000 wage earners and is entitled to representation on the board which controls local enforcement.

Report of the resolution was sent to Governor Starf.

Morrison Upholds Suspension of Ten C. I. O. Unions By the American Federation of Labor Convention

(Continued from Page 1)
Industrial Organization for the alleged purpose of carrying on a campaign of organization, but actually established by the Labor Movement to favor industrial organization for mass production industries and factories.

At the outset, members of the C. I. O. asserted that they were carrying out the instructions of the San Francisco convention, yet, the facts were, that the representatives of the C. I. O. were endeavoring to put into effect the minority report of the 1935 convention which was overwhelmingly defeated by a vote of 18,024 against to 10,933 for the minority report, a majority of 7,091.

No effort was made by the delegates to the Cincinnati convention at the 1936 Atlantic City convention to amend the provision of the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, which prevents affiliation being sought by the Executive Council which convened, in part, of members that come under the jurisdiction of affiliated organizations, without the written consent of such unions.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL SUSPENDS TEN C. I. O. UNIONS

Complaints received at American Federation of Labor headquarters that numerous unions, in defiance of instructions of two conventions and the constitution, had violated the jurisdiction of Labor were being violated in the formation of local unions.

These complaints resulted in charges being preferred against the unions and international unions. The unions charged refused to present themselves when the charges were considered by the Executive Council. The council suspended ten of the unions affiliated and international unions whose officers had formed them organizations in violation of the international unions denied that they had affiliated in any way with the C. I. O., namely the International Typographical Union and the International Molders and Millmen's Workers International Union.

The Executive Council decided that the ten unions that failed to withdraw from the C. I. O. within thirty days would stand automatically suspended on September 6, 1936.

A committee of three members of the Executive Council was appointed by the Executive Council for the purpose of meeting with a like committee from the C. I. O. in order to reach an understanding if possible, on the matters in all parties concerned. The C. I. O. was to decide whether to appoint a committee for that purpose.

TAMPA CONVENTION ENDORSED BY COUNCIL

At the 1936 Tampa convention the report of the Council's action in suspending ten unions, and international unions, with a membership, at the time of suspension, of $32,250,000 was adopted by roll call vote.

The Executive Council endorsed the action of the Executive Council in suspending ten unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor by a vote of 51,679 for endorsing the action of the Council to 14,878 against the action of the Council. In other words, the C. I. O. unions, with over 3,167,000 members as opposed to 2,048 representing 204,000 members.

If the 51,679 members suspended entitled to 9,923 votes were added to the 2,048 votes cast against the Council's action, it would only increase the vote of the Executive Council by 1,875 votes, would still give an increased majority of 8,007 in favor of the action of the Council's action.

The Executive Council was instructed to carry out an organization campaign in accordance with the decisions of the San Francisco Convention, 1934, and Tampa, 1936.

C. I. O. VIOLATED A. F. OF L. CONSTITUTION AT STEEL CONVENTION CALLED BY LEWIS

On April 15, 1936, the Committee for Industrial Organization issued a letter signed by John L. Lewis, chairman, and Charles P. Howard, secretary, which was sent to Mr. M. F. Tighe, president of the Amalgamated Association, Steel and Tin Workers, in which the following condition was named: "If you would have us, we would undertake to organize the workers in the steel industry.

"We require assurance that all steel workers shall have the right to remain united in one industrial unit, and that, if such unity is to be safeguarded, the members organized must be protected against future division because of jurisdictional claims of craft unions."

This offer of the C. I. O. to the Amalgamated Association was accepted on June 3, 1936, by the Executive Council of the Federation pursuant to its authority under the resolution of the Cincinnati convention of the Amalgamated.

The letter of April 15, 1936, imposed a condition as a statement of policy of the C. I. O., which was a clear violation of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, which forbids the affiliation of each international union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to enter into the jurisdictional rights of the other national and international unions.

The laws of the American Federation of Labor in this respect are clearly stated in the San Francisco convention, 1934, in connection with production industries and in the speech of President Green, which preceded the resolution, a resolution which was unanimously adopted.

It might be noted that the offer of the C. I. O. to the Amalgamated on April 15, 1936, was made nearly four months before these ten unions were suspended from membership in the Council of the American Federation of Labor.

The Executive Council stated that has been made that it was the sanction of the C. I. O. which caused a change in the policy of the Amalgamated.

C. I. O. UNIONS SCRAPPED AFFILIATION CERTIFICATE

The certificate of affiliation issued by the American Federation of Labor and the C. I. O. unions, which, in effect constitutes a contract between the parties, and one of the conditions of affiliation is that "the said union does hereby bind itself, and agrees to conform to the constitution, laws, rules and decisions made by the American Federation of Labor, and in accordance therewith, or any part, this certificate may be suspended or revoked according to the laws of the American Federation of Labor."

The certificate of affiliation is not a mere scrap of paper, but is issued and signed under it the "American Federation of Labor does hereby bind itself to support the union under the charter of affiliation in all its rights, privileges and autonomy as a chartered union."

GUARANTEE GIVEN AFFILIATED UNIONS

Each union accepting charter or certificate of affiliation from the American Federation of Labor receives the guarantee that "No charter shall be granted by the American Federation of Labor to any national, international, trade or federal labor union which has a positive and clear definition of the trade jurisdiction claimed by the applicant, and the charter shall not be granted if the jurisdiction claimed encroaches on the jurisdiction of existing affiliated unions, without the written consent of such unions, and we guarantee which the American Federation of Labor is formed to protect and if need be, enforce against any of the chartered unions."

TWENTY-FOUR UNIONS JOINED IN 1919 STEEL STRIKE

The right of organized labor who stood with their organizations through the tragic days of 1919 with the full assurance that have been invoked against their unions, and the full support of them was required to carry on.

In 1919 the organizational drive in the steel industry was undertaken by the American Federation of Labor through the formation and cooperation of the twenty-four national and international unions affiliated with the organization began a very systematic discharge of men known to be affiliated with unions or were suspected of affiliation. We had at that time a National War Labor Relations Board to protect the workers.

In May, 1919, the danger developed of losing the strike might succeed the national character of the movement. A general meeting of all representatives of the unions of all trades through out the steel industry was held in Pittsburgh, May, 1919, in order that an expression of the rank and file might be had as to the steel strike and the movement might be emphasized by returning the workers from different points.

Upon the conference of steel workers, a strike ballot of the steel workers was taken under the laws of the respective organizations. Ninety-eight per cent of those who were in favor of the strike, provided no conference could be secured. Accordingly the strike was decided on the date of September 9, 1919.

On that date approximately 318,000 men in the steel industry ceased work with others leaving later until finally it was estimated 365,000 men left their work. These figures were never disputed by the steel corporations. The strike continued until January 8, 1920, when the National War Labor Board of Federation received $498,582.79 in voluntary contributions to carry on the campaign.

The strike called the instance of the steel strike in 1919 to show that it was practically a unanimous movement of the workers in the steel industry of twenty-four of the national and international unions. Not a block or division in the ardor of the workers in the steel organizations.

A. F. OF L. SPONSORED SECTION 7-A OF RECOVERY ACT

When the N. R. A. was enacted on June 16, 1933, through the insistence of the American Federation of Labor Section 7-A was incorporated in that act to protect the rights of labor to organize.

It is interesting to look at the figures of membership and charters by graph, but as they were not uttered by the speaker they are omitted from the quotation.)

When I read this statement, being interested in the publication of the American Federation of Labor Convention proceedings, I communicated with Mrs. Mary Burke Etat of Indianapolis, Indiana, and James A. Mahon of Kansas city, our official stenographers. They kindly furnished me with a typewritten transcript of the proceedings from the stenographic notes. The official stenographers stated that the words delivered by Delegate Trotter were the original stenographic notes.

I desire to make this explanation before I read Delegate Trotter that some one later added the words shorter and longer.

JUSTIFIES VOTE FAVORING SUSPENSION OF C. I. O. UNIONS

As a delegate I am accountable to the membership of the International Typographical Union, the United States in which I interpret their position and attitude on questions pending before the American Federation of Labor; and I believe it my duty at the time to sum up my reasons for my vote in favor of sustaining the Executive Council in suspending ten national and international unions.

Those unions when first initiated as a member of Typographical Union No. 6, was required to take an oath to educate myself, among other matters, to abide at all times by the majority vote of the organization.

CITES A. F. OF L. CHARTER RULE

Section 1, section II, article IX, of the constitution of the American Federation of Labor reads:

"No charter shall be granted by the American Federation of Labor to any national, international, trade or Federal labor union which has a positive and clear definition of the trade jurisdiction claimed by the applicant, and the charter shall not be granted if the jurisdiction claimed is a encroaches on the jurisdiction of existing affiliated unions, without the written consent of such unions."

The above section has been in the constitution since 1900. Section 2 is changed by a convention of the American Federation of Labor by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present, it should be observed.

TRADE UNION FORM OF ORGANIZATION APPROVED BY I. T. U.

Following are details that the International Typographical Union placed in the form of approval of the trade union as against the industrial union, which they have forty years ago, when the International Typographical Union, by four referendum votes declared against several International unions, whose membership at one time was in the International Typographical Union, to make application for charters and certificates of affiliation from the American Federation of Labor.

CONVENTIONS ORDERED JURISDICTION PROTECTION

Accordingly, the 1934 and 1935 conventions instructed the Executive Council to protect the jurisdiction of workers and it was clearly set forth that the jurisdiction of the international and international organizations would be safeguarded and protected.

Therefore, in my judgment as a delegate to the A. F. of L. convention, the full influence of our splendid organization and its officers should be used to carry into effect the action of the two conventions of the American Federation of Labor and also to comply with the constitutional provision of section 11, article IX, until such time as it is changed in a constitutional way.

Machinists Win Bargaining Election in Hamilton, Ohio

Hamilton, Ohio (AFLNS).—The local lodge of the International Association of Machinists won a decisive victory in an employee election for collective bargaining agent, over a C. I. O. set-up, at the Hoover-Owens-Rentschler Company, local branch of the General Machinery Corporation.